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Kinloch 

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1901.

#### JULY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The S Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

2...........72,100 18..........70,650 3......72,070 19......70,600 5 ..... 72,250 21 Sunday .. 90,430 70,750 7 Sunday .. 94,100 23 ..... ..... 71,540 24 ..... 71,350 ......71,020 27 .......72,510 .71,310 28 Sunday .. 88,780 18 ..... 72,060 29 ..........72,770 14 Sunday .. 91,690 30 ..... 71,930 15......71,400 31......71,350 16 .... 71,050 Total for the month . . . . . 2,301,800

ing, left over or filed..... Net number distributed .... 2,249,793 Average daily distribution .... 72,573 And said W. B. Carr further says that he number of copies returned or reported modd during the month of July was \$.65

W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of July, 1901. J. F. PARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1908.

### WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

MILITIA MAINTENANCE.

Governor Dockery, after inspecting the Missouri National Guard, lately in camp at Nevada, expressed himself as pleased with the military effilency and discipline of the four Missouri regiments. He is also reported as volc-ing a hope that the next Legislature would be more generous in its appro-priation for militia maintenance.

This hope for the proper support of the Missouri National Guard will be shared by all Missourians solicitous for their State's fullest credit in the eyes of the Union.

Other States of the wealth and imed the duty and the wisdom of nately maintaining their National Guard organizations. They have so fully acted upon this recognition that impuri is inevitably shamed when a nirast is made.

The National Guard of Missouri deerves the State's friendship and asistance. It is composed of the finest pond to the President's call for ers in the war with Spain. It has never shirked its duty. Its own State should be proud of it, not hostile

### FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Ohief Kiely speaks from an experi ence of twenty-five years when he advises policemen to "bring in thieves dead or alive." He may be presumed to know whereof he speaks. He is not ing any theory but a simple fact in connection with the capture of crim-

He is not taking the part of the crim didate for sympathy. A thief is sarily a murderer in intent if he ta to be successful in every "haul." It is a part of his business to overcome the law. No finespun code of ethics will save an officer's life if the criminal

has the power to overcome him. The Republic does not believe in reck The Republic does not believe a thief without a resort to arms. If on the run, the revolver is the last resort The effort should be to disable the es ing thief. If the bullet happens to kill the criminal, that is not the police man's fault. He has been forced into shooting. It is one of the chances that men engaged in the gentle art of thieving must consider—especially if they live in St. Louis. "Protection to life and limb" is not supposed to be one of the dienable rights of a criminal.

### LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

Librarian Crunden of the St. Lou Public Library is commendably resolu in his determination that this city shall not fall to profit through Mr. Carnegie's generous offer of \$1,000,000 for the establishment of an adequate free library

In order to receive this great gift from Mr. Carnegie it is necessary to furnis a site for the central library building parts of the city and to properly main tain the system when established.

There seems to be no difficulty in con lying with these conditions, save in the ter of a site for the central library. It is upon this problem that Librarian m is working. He believes that the old Exposition property my of meeting Mr. Carnegie's wishes lly gaining the \$1,000,000 bene

nest work. It will be something of a reflection on the public spirit of St. Louisans. Mr. Crunden and the Library Board should receive the heartlest popular support. They are working for the general good. It will be a very spiteful and narrow-minded policy indeed which defeats them and robs the city of Mr. Carnegie's \$1,000,000 gift for reasons of prejudice and malice.

#### BY INSTALLMENTS.

At no point do the new Charter amendments show the advance that has been made in the conduct of municipalities better than in the provision which gives the property owner the privilege of paying for street and sewer improve ments in annual installments.

This method of paying for public work is of comparatively recent date. In all large cities a half century ago streets and sewers were built and paid for upon completion. Special tax bills payable on demand became a lien upon the property almost as soon as new pavemen was laid in the street or the dirt had been thrown over the sewer pipe.

Under that system there is small vonder that property owners with limited incomes fought the building of improvements on a large scale. It often neant practical confiscation. Neighbor goods where low rents prevailed could see little benefit in mortgaging house

for the sake of better streets. In deciding to permit property owners to pay for improvements in installments the men who have formulated the Charter amendments have followed the lead of many other cities that have lightened the weight of the special tax

Under the amendment special tax bills are to be divided into not less than three nor more than seven equal parts. Thirty days after the issuance of the tax bill the first installment will become due, the others being paid anually, with interest of 6 per cent atached. There will be no interest on the first payment. When the installments are not paid on time, the rate of inter-

est will increase to 8 per cent. This provision of the Charter amend ments will make every property owner able to help in the work of bettering the streets and sewers without his feeling any extraordinary pressure.

#### CRUCIAL INSTANCES.

Preaching reform in the civil service has given way to practical investigation of abuses. The excellent transition in the work of the Reform League bas developed a condition of affairs in the army of those employed by the Government that is little less than startling.

The Investigating Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, in a recent report, gives facts relative to the abuses in the appointment of subordinate officers and employes of the House of Representatives that should speedily bring about a correction.

For instance, the doorkeeper of the House in his testimony before the com mittee frankly acknowledged that he did not control the appointments under his nominal control. Members of Congress have a share of patronage that may be changed at any time. It is interesting to note that new members usually are given control of the posttions with smaller salaries, a system of graduated "influences" being maintained that must surely worry the doorkeeper

Employes appointed under this sys tem have no scruples about not attending to their duties. In the Congressional Library, though the 300,000 books are scattered from roof to basement, the employes have a habit of leaving town for months at a time, simply leaving receipts for their monthly salaries. The

Two negroes who thought their places secure received a call from a stranger one day, who informed them that he had been appointed to take the place of one or the other of the negroes. They refused to give up their places. In a few days they received notices from their superiors that they would have to contribute \$10 each from their monthly salaries for the stranger, who had s

Another practice may be illustrated by the case of the House carpenter. He receives no salary, but simply does work that seems to him necessary, he furnishing the material. He makes out his bill, swears to it, and presents it to the Committee on Accounts. There is excellent opportunity for leakage, as may be seen when one item for packingboxes alone amounted to \$3,218.

It is generally recognised that politics in this country cannot be considered an honest road to wealth. Salaries paid in this country to the servants of the public are small.

A writer in the London Spectator laims that even in England, where it is no unusual thing for high officials to receive \$30,000 and \$40,000 a year, poli-

This writer does not believe that any political officer of high station has saved as much as \$10,000 a year after he has reached the age of 40 years, which, he says, "le poor pay even for a professional man who has risen to the top." In business it would be considered fallare. Even honorary pensions that may be granted after years of service are little less than charity.

There are those who think such a dition is good for the country, says the Spectator. The limited compe tion holds out inducements to the humble, who otherwise might be barred through the efforts of wealthier men to secure the offices. Yet this view forbids a full appreciation of the capacity that should be at the service of the country when an official is hired. It is pointed out that in England young men are forsaking politics for pursuits that bring more money. Even the social position of a Cabinet Minister in Lon ion is not assured, while his resignatio will leave him adrift unless he has social qualities aside from his political

Civil service reform is also given as a reason for the decrease in the attractions of office. There was a time when the man who had been preferred polit ically was expected to secure places for constituents' sons. The growth of competitive examinations for positions has shorn the politician of that much power About all that remains of the former at tractions of office are the sense of having beaten a competitor and a conscious

It will be a great pity if Librarian fully.

Even with the slight differences

tween this country and England, the conditions as outlined by the Spectator are not essentially in this country. The pay of officers of the Government, National. State or local, is less than in England. Young men take up politics as a diversion instead of a profession The comforts of life are not generally to be obtained through this service of the public. The few men who do devote themselves to politics and to officeseeking do so at a sacrifice which they generally appreciate late in life. The same abilities spent in other direc tions would make far better returns.

### SPITE WORK

In its resolution disclaiming sympathy with the injunction proceedings brought by alleged representatives of an unknown Workingmen's Protective Association to prevent the use of Forest Park as a site for the World's Fair, the Building Trades Council takes an unssailable position.

Among other things, the resolution denounces the attempt "to hinder the progress of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company as inimical to our interests and a blow directed at the head of every workingman in the city."
"Further," concludes the resolution we have no sympathy with any man or set of men who will deliberately attempt to damage the progress of the work now under way by the Louislana Purchase Exposition Company, and we hereby recommend to every building trades union now affiliated with the said Workingmen's Protective Association' that they withdraw from the same as from an institution which aims to de-stroy their interests instead of to pro-

As representing the workingmen who will be most largely interested in the 5 work incident to building the World's Fair, these statements may be said to speak the mind of the mass of skilled labor in St. Louis on the injunction proceedings. The success of the injunction suit would be "a blow at the head of every workingman in the city," as the resolution points out.

There is no disinterested opposition to the use of Forest Park for a World's Fair site. Even though there would be no increased amount of work incidental to the construction of the enterprise, the park will be greatly beautified through the use of the western half for Exposition purposes. Among the permanent buildings which now seem assured as result of the Fair are a commercial museum, a historical building and a home for charities. The topography of the park will be improved by changing the River des Peres from an oper sewer into a pure water stream.

It is safe to say that Miss Mattle H. Beals will not immediately accept any of the proposals to marry. There are two reasons: First, her mother reads her mail before forwarding it; and, sec ond, she would forfeit her claim.

Says the Washington Post: "Mr. Roosevelt should pay a visit to his Kansas City boom. It is always a good idea to nurse such things." The Post forgets that the rules for mascots and those for hoodoos are different.

McKinleyites will have some difficulty in harmonizing last year's importation of only \$13,128,000 in gold with the exportation of over a billion and a half of

lacking. Chicago seems to have a monopoly or

freak professors. The latest one has discovered that the earth has an attack of locomotor ataxia. Chicago should make him get a move on himself. It seems hardly out of order to ask what Lord Roberts has doone to expect

\$500,000 from the British Government There was a time when he would no care to be called a luxury. It will be hard to convince any of the Missouri counties now receiving their

share of the School Fund that the certificates of indebtedness are nothing better than "graybacks." Mayor Wells hits the nail on the head

when he says that St. Louis itself must

be the best exhibit of the World's Fair. With proper assistance, that object will A Chicago paper is asking for a re-

duction of the army in the vicinity of Fort Sheridan, Jefferson Barracks stands ready to accept the unwelcome company.

MacLay, the "historian," receives \$2.49 a day for his services. Admiral 5 Schley seems to be doing his best towards putting him on the bargain

Over two millions of dollars in the State Treasury-nearly all to be spent in and for Missouri, something that can be said of few States having public

If McKinleyism has its way the next Presidential election will decide in favor of Alexander Hamilton against Thoma Jefferson as dictating American policies

Comptroller Dawes probably does no care about the method of his Senatorial election. The people of Illinois do. Between the two ideas lies a great gulf. Let's hope that Greece won't get into

ing spectacle she presented in her last scrap is fresh in the world's memory. It is significant that not one of the disappointed claimants in the Okla-homa land lottery complains that the

Government has done him dirt. Maybe that revolt against President Castro in Venezuela is based on the belief that he is too much of a politicastro.

In Denmark the new woman calls herself fremskridtskvinde. People who have seen her say she acts the part.

Pictures of Miss Beals, the Wichita ise-winner, have all the good points of a thoroughbred blue-ribbon taker.

With both coffee and tea production in trust, there seems to be nothing for

## PROGRESS OF NEGROES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO FREE THEMSELVES FROM REPUBLICANISM

Well-Known Negro Reviews the Evidences of Slow Self-Emancipation From Political Slavery Toward Political Freedom.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. At the election held in St. Louis April 2. 1901, the Sixth Precinct of the Fifteenth of a total registration of 256, gave an average Democratic majority of G. A heavy vote was cast at the polling place of this pre-cinct, without disorderly incidents, and none of the many reckless post-election charges of fraud contain reference to this precinct. Quietly and legitimately the most thickly peero populated election district in the city recorded itself a "banner" Democratic dis-

This instance was not singular. At th ast two elections a large negro vote immediately proved to be a large Democratic

vote.

The history of the revolution in local ne gro political sentiment is interesting to re-view. In the early seventies, at one of the first elections held after the wholesale en-franchisement of the freedmen, a negro, who appeared at a "Vinegar Hill" voting



ANDREW J. GORDON, o Democrat who is now a member of the St. Louis police force.

place, was told he had picked up a Demo cratic ticket. He calmly answered: "I know it. It is the one I intend to vote." He voted it to the amazement of a large crowd of his race assembled there. This negro was John Bexton, a fairly prosperous, respecta-ble and intelligent man. The First Baptist ble and intelligent man. The First Baptist Church, of which he was a member, gave attention to the matter. Bexton was arraigzed for trial on the charge of being "a Democrat and a traitor to his race." He appeared before the Board of Deacons with the air of a prosecutor rather than a culprit. His manly stand for his rights somewhat intimidated his judges, and they carried the matter to the late William Benter and other white men of the Baptist faith who were patrons of the church, and were distinctly told they had nothing to do with any one's politics. Sexton thus escaped ecclesiastical punishment, but was, for the many years he bravely stood, the sole negro Democrat in St. Louis, a partan in his intolerant race.

Democrat in St. Louis, a pariah in his intolerant race.

Some years later the candidacy of Doctor Sylvester Niedelet had the open support
of a dosen or more of the "French Town
niggers" of St. Louis, The "French Town
niggers" were a colony of respectable colored people, embracing the house servants
(and their descendants) of old St. Louis
French families.

For several years, beginning about 1830, a

goods and produce. This country has not paid all of its debts.

A bulletin of the Census Bureau contains the reassuring information that there are more four-legged asses in New York than in any other American city. Statistics of the two-legged variety are lacking.

French families.

For several years, beginning about 1890, a rather dissolute Christy arenue mulatto, named Rube Armstrong, would herd Leves negroes to vote the Democratic ticket at so much per head, but election returns told tales different from Rube's, and the demand for his questionable services grew less and loss.

About the same time the negro Democratic "grafter" appeared. Churchless preachers and paperless editors accepts.

preachers and paperless editors sought cam-paign committees and candidates with the welcome greeting, "our people's op inin' they eyes and quittin' they Republican foolish-ness The culture. eyes and quittin' they Republican foolish-ness. De cullud people give big Demmacrat vote this time." and many dollars were sep-arated from the credulous. The simplicity of some otherwise astute political leaders of that time seems incredible now. One ex-committee chairman confesses to have then yielded to the requests of an alleged negro Democrat to the extent of giving him \$500 and a Smith & Wesson revolver to go to and a Smith & wesson revolver to go to Eleventh and Morgan streets the night be-fore an election "to get the regro vote." These bunco practices did much to destroy a confidence that was missed when honest and intelligent efforts to materially divide

The first evidence which St. Louis Demo



JOHN SEXTON, Pioneer negro Democrat of St. Louis, who was tried by his church as a "traitor" because he voted the Democratic ticket.

Decause he voted the Democrate ticket.

J. Milton Turner made a radical Democratic speech at Union City, Tenn. The doughty Milton, who realized a Democratic President must sign the measure which Congress had passed granting the Cherokee freedmen \$75,000 and himself \$15,000, connected himself and his audience with the Associated Press wire, and made a speech that is yet talked about. Turner got all he hoped for and lots else he had not anticipated. Charles Starks, a colored saloonkeeper, called an out-door meeting at his saloon on Eleventh street and hurned Turner in effigy, with the explanation that another war over Crete. The humiliat-

his saloon on Eleventh street and burned Turner in effigy, with the explanation that Turner's failure to accept an invitation to be present forced him to burn the dummy instead of Turner.

In the same year Edward Noonan, Democratic nominee for Mayor, had the earnest support of the "Stags"—a rather large organization of colored sports—and of other negroes. A year and a half later Colonel "Bob" Claiborne received the same support.

"devoted to the principles of the Demo-cratic party and a division of the negro vote." was moved from Minneapolis to St. Louis by George Vashon and Joseph Hous-er. This paper went through the unsuc-cessful Bannesmen campaign and Vigorous

him to buy his Bible." The World was a good paper. It had the con-fidence and financial support of P. J. Pau-ley, the late J. T. Drummond, M. C. Wet-more, Charles D. McLure, George H. Small, John A. Lee, E. M. Sloan, Jerome Hill and other party-guarding Democrats. One of its editorials entitled "Paradise One of its editorials entitled "Paradise Lost" was extensively quoted by the daily press of the larger cities. Its contention that not 5 per cent of living abolitionists were Republicans, and that not 1 per cent of the Republican party were abolitionists, brought forth editorials, pro and con, in the Philadelphia Press, the Boston Herald, the Sea Island News and other papers nationally known. Its treatment of the buried questions of secession and chattel slavery won for it the respect of all who read it.

won for it the respect of all who read it.

In 1894 the "P. J. Pauley Liberal Thought Club" was formed "for the discussion of any question without passion or prejudices." This organization cautiously limited its membership to those unanimously invited to join by its charter members. Its life of eighteen months bristled with tumultous scenes inaugurated by men who joined and learned they were in club association with Democrats. As it took its members one at a time, however, it weathered these storms, and in the spring of 1895 boldly called a negro Democratic convention. This convention assembled with delegates armed and a jeering crowd of spectators surrounded by a cordon of police. A negro nicknamed "Black Strap" felt so outraged by this assemblage that he decided to disperse it. He spent so much time nerving himself for the effort at divers saloons that the convention had adjourned when he reached the hall. Baffied, he assailed the hall proprietor. He was beaten, sailed the hall proprietor. He was beaten arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The projectors of the conven-tion induced Mayor Walbridge to pardor him, and he left the Workhouse a Demo-crat, and has remained one to this day.

In 18% Martrom D. Lewis, on assumin indication of Democratic disposition to rec-ognize negroes had wonderful effect. Over 500 negroes were in bons fide Democratic club organizations in the fall campaign of that year. Tet not one election precinct in the city had enough negro Democrats to materially affect election returns.

In 1898 the leaven working in negro minds exhibited itself in the "independent movement" which nominated negro candidates for Congress in the Eleventh and Twelfth Congressional districts. The sudden and un-Congressional districts. The sudden and un-explained withdrawal of the nomines in the Eleventh District was a flasco that althe Eleventh District was a flasco that al-lowed no basis for calculations there; but in the other district, where the nominee, Doctor Scott, remained in the field, un-moved by threats or bribes, a peculiar, but significant, campaign went on. In this dis-trict the Scott meetings were by far the largest and most enthustastic, but the reg-istration lists showed an abnormally slight registration. The colored people were won



C. C. RANKIN, One of the negro Democrats, who has appointed Deputy Sheriff.

to the cause, but the political novices conducting the movement neglected to register their vote. The negro Democrats were for-bidden all contact with the "independents," and were discouraged from making their own campaign. Yet, of the 1,400 negroes registered that year in the Twelfth District, 300 voted for Doctor Scott—600 properly and 200 whose ballots were rejected because improperly prepared. To the observing these returns spoke clearly of negro abandonment of Republicanism.

ment of Republicanism.

In 1899 the "Greeley Negro Democratic Club of St. Louis" was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State. This organization soon had several hundred members. No one outside of its membership was, or is, allowed to contribute a cent to its treasury. Its work has been remarkably effective. In the primary election campaign of last year it supported the Jefferson Club tickets. The opponents of the Jefferson Club, seeing the strength of the negro organization in the Fourth and Fifteenth wards, determined to challenge the right of negroes to vote at Democratic primaries. The "Greeleys" placed seventy-five "maneaters" at each of the threatened polling places. At the western precinct place of the places. At the western precinct place of the Fourth Ward the first voter to present himself was a "Greeley." who, being challenged, was told he could not vote. The "Greeley" challenged. lenged, was told he could not vote. The "Greeleys" challenged every successive person who came to vote, and when the polls closed at night not a vote had been cast. A visitor at any one of the four Democratic conventions of last summer could have seen with the Jefferson Club delegations a half dozen quiet, brawny negroes, whose business seemed to be altogether with the Credential committees. These men were "Greeleys" successfully asserting their right to participate in party affairs.

This club has made three otherwise con-

to participate in party affairs.

This club has made three otherwise certain Republican wards safely Democratic, and, altogether, influences several thousand colored voters. Last fall it extended its operations out into the State. Under the direction of the State Committee, it sent bands of organizers and speakers into various sections, with good results. Phil Donnelly, county chairman, and Rufus Philips, member of the Lagislature, of Laclede County, freely assert that the five days work of the "Greeleys" in and about Lebanon placed their county in the Democratic column. Doctor E. H. Chinn of Boone County, Frank H. Massie of Howard County. anon placed their county in the Democratic column. Doctor E. H. Chinn of Boone County, Frank H. Massie of Howard County, and Judge John L. Bogy of Ste. Genevieve County speak in the highest terms of the Greeley Club crussders as effective political agents. During the street-car strike of last summer, when the police force was assigned to duty gnarding the railway lines, the Greeley Club assumed responsibility for preserving the peace in the "bad lands," and during the fortnight or more when the strike situation was at its crisis Lucas avenue, Linden, Morgan, Gay, Wash, Eleventh, Twelfth and High streets were as orderly as Vandeventer place. Jefferson N. Smith, the moving spirit of the Greeley Club, is a courageous and civil negro, hiessed with a large share of that saving intelligence which the world calls common sense The spirit of this entire organization is one of unselfish party seal. Money is never a consideration in its support of the party ticket, and of the twenty-one negro Democrats employed in Government positions but three are of the Greeley Club.

The negro Branch Jefferson Club, now

# SUPREME COURT CONTEST WILL BE AN IMPORTANT ONE.

Plenty of Good Material Offered for the Democratic Nomination—Republicans Hold High Hopes of Another Period of Democratic Lethargy-Tax Commission Yet to Be Chosen-New Story of "Uncle" Howard Barnes, a Jefferson City Character.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic. Jefferson City, Aug. 2.—In the history of the Missouri Supreme Court no contest for a place on the wool sack in this tribunal s been as interesting as the one which is

coming on will prove to be.

This is true for several reasons. In the This is true for several reasons. In the first place, sixteen prominent Democrats, a large majority of them with judicial experience, seek the nomination. Of the others who have never attained judicial honors all are able and prominent Democrats, who understand the functions and who are able to perform the duties incumbent upon a member of the highest tribunal in the Commonwaith

Three of the aspirants are members of the present court, who have reflected luster upon the jurisprudence of Missouri through their judicial utterances. Sherwood, Burgess and Valliant will ask renomination at the hands of their party. Of these, Judge Sherwood has served the longest, having a record of thirty years as one of Missouri's Bupreme Judges. Judge Burgess, in 1902, will have finished his first term of ten years. Judge Valliant was elected for the short term in 1888, and by the next convention time will have been four years a member of the court. Another interesting feature of the race for Supreme Judge is that the contest will not end with the securing of the Democratic nomination. In 1834 the Republicans, through Democratic lethargy, elected a Supreme Judge. This fact and the apparently reduced Democratic majority in some sections of the State in 1900, have encouraged the minority party in Missouri.

There are three Supreme Judges to be elected. Should another spell of ennul affect the Democratic voters in 1902 or any untoward circumstance happen to reduce the vote of the majority, it might be possible for the Republicans to repeat the performance of 1884, and secure a majority of the Supreme Court—a contingency that has never happened in Missouri when the right of suffrage was untrammeled. What this would mean can easily be seee, when the widely Three of the aspirants are members of the

preme Court—a contingency that has never happened in Missouri when the right of suffrage was untrammeled. What this would mean can easily be seen, when the widely divergent views of Democrats and Republicans on political questions is considered. The books would be a mass of contradictions and incongruities, and reversals as a part of party policy would be the order. Of the sixteen candidates mentioned for supreme judgeships eight are Judges of circuits. The list includes Judge James L. Fort. Stoddard County, of the Twenty-second Circuit; Judge James D. Fox, Madison County, of the Twenty-seventh Circuit; Judge Leigh B. Woodside, Dent County, of the Nineteenth Circuit; Judge Edward P. Gates, Kansas City, of the Sixteenth Circuit; Judge E. M. Hughes, Montgomery County, of the Eleventh Circuit; Judge Archelaus M. Hughes, St. Joseph, of the Sixth Circuit; Judge Alonso D. Burns, Platte County, of the Fifth Circuit; Judge Samuel Davis, Saline County, of the Fifteenth Circuit.

cuit.

Among the aspirants who have not had judicial experience, but who are among the most prominent lawyers in the State, are J. W. Halliburton, Jasper County; Alexander Graves, Lafayette County; Noah M. Givan, Cass; Edwin Sliver, Cole, and Alex. Waller, Randolph. The other three candidates are the three members of the Supreme Court who are standing for re-election—Judges Sherwood, Burgess and Vallant.

The naming of Thomas H. Wagner as Insurance Commissioner and the retention of James M. Sethert as Excise Commissioner of the City of St. Louis about exhaust the patronage which Governor Dockery has at his disposal. The only important appointments remaining to be made are those of the Tax Commission. The statutes provide that this body shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be the Attorney General. It also provides that the commission shall not exist after April, 1900.

The duty of this commission is to revise the rewents laws of Missouri and present the revenue laws of Missouri and present the result of its labors to the next General Assembly. The shortcomings of the Missouri laws governing the taxation of groperty of all kinds have been apparent for many years, and were recognized by the Forty-fist General Assembly by the creation of a Tax Commission, the members of Barner's credit in one of the banks of that

easity of appointing none but the sen as members of it can readily be the necessity of appointing none but the ablest men as members of it can readily be seen. Governor Dockery said recently that he would not appoint the Tax Commissioners in the near future, as there is time more than sufficient for them to perform the duties expected of them. He will exercise great care. The superior qualification necessary for the labor in question is fully appreciated by the Governor, and in the selection of the revisioners ability will be the only recommendation that will be considered. Besides a knowledge of the science of taxation, acquaintance with economic conditions of Missouri for years back, the relations different classes of property hear to each other, what is required of each, and the proportionate amount of the burden of taxation which each should hear will be required.

be required.
Governor Dockery regards the appointments as the most important ones he has had to make, and for this reason he is taking time in the selection. prominence, he has said, will

Sam C. Major of Howard County is a candidate to succeed Senator Stephen Cooper, the one-armed Confederate who has represented the Fourteenth District in the State Senate for the last four years. He is a son of the late Sam C. Major, who some years ago represented the same district which Major, Jr., now seeks to represent

sent.

The elder Major and his stories are stni talked of at the capital, and it would be an odd coincidence should Sam C. Major, Jr., occupy the seat which Sam C. Major, Sr., held years before. Besides Major, there

thousand negroes voted the full Democratic ticket at the April election. Surely three-fourths of the negroes who were reigntered did, and there was a very heavy negro

registration.

In 1886 a pronounced majority of the colored voters of St. Louis left the Republican party. They naturally turned their faces toward the Democratic party. In the election of 1890 in the property of the property of the person ored voters of St. Louis left the Republican party. They naturally turned their faces toward the Democratic party. In the election of 1900 the name of James Butler proved a mighty name to conjure with. For over a score of years, Edward Butler and his sons had stood the pronounced and unfaltering friends of the negro labor element. The nomination of Butler was obtrusive proof that Democracy was not synoymous with anti-negro. In this campaign, the Republican press predicted that under the "Nesbit law" there would be wholesale disfranchisement of negroes. The Election Commissioners appointed an intelligent negro of known race loyalty on the force of the registration office. In addition to the Greeley Club, the Dockery Club, the Hawes Club, the Cook Club and others formed and did earnest work in support of Democracy. In recognition of this support two negro Democratic workers (one of them a son of the John Sexton above spoken of were appointed Deputy Sheriffs; two others were placed on the police force, and several others were given positions. This recognition caused a perceptible increase in the negro Democratic vote of last spring.

froth at the mouth in making general charges of election fraud and drivel at the mouth in rendering excuses for not charges or eastion fraud and drivel at the mouth in rendering excuses for not finding culprits. If to the loss of three-fourths of the negro vote by the Repub-lican party and the gain of this number of votes by the Democratic party had been added the thousands of fraudulent votes the Republicans talk about, the Republican

are two other candidates for the Democratic nomination in the district in the persons of Doctor P. L. Hurt and W. F. Johnson, both of Cooper County. The lat-ter made the race against D. W. Shackle-ford for the Democratic nomination in the Eighth Congressional District last year. Doctor Hurt has been prominent in the poi-The district is composed of Howard, Cooper, Camden, Moniteau and Morgan. Howard and Cooper nominate, so an interesting

"Uncle" Howard Barnes is one of the characters around the State Capitol. He is 85 years old, but still, with the aid of a cane, makes good progress around the streets of Jefferson City.

cane, makes good progress around the streets of Jefferson City.

Howard Barnes was a resident of this city before the Civil War and conducted a restaurant that was the resort of all the prominent public men who visited the capital during and between sessions of the Legislature. He knew them all and can relate interesting anecdotes of the peculiarities and characteristics of some of Missouri's early-day statesmen and politicians. As a game cock his reputation was Statewide, and many have been the political conferences and the making and breaking of political slates over the venison steaks and other culinary delicacies with which Uncle Howard tempted his patrons.

Something over a year ago failing eyesight, incident to old age, removed this well-known, much-respected old negro from the public eye. He is now seen only occasionally in his peregrinations to and from the market, or when epicures desiring something particularly toothsome invade his substantial brick home on the way to the Capitol, and induce him to prepare some of his famous viands for stag suppers or other entertainments.

In company with a party of gentlemen I was seated in front of the Madison House recently. "Uncle Howard" hobbled past and was halled by one of the party. In the

recently. "Uncle Howard" hobbled past and was halled by one of the party. In the course of the conversation that followed he exhibited two duplicates of exchange of 1900 and \$1,200, respectively, drawn on a \$1. Louis banking concern that went to the wall years ago. One was dated February 4, 1854, the other bore date of March 35, 1855. "Uncle" Howard, in looking over some old papers, found the two instruments, yellow and time-stained. The two drafts have a history, and recalled to the owner some interesting episodes in his checkered career.

The \$1,400 in question, or the duplicates of exchange for this amount was part of the purchase price he gave for his first wife. Harriet Barnes, and her two children. The total amount, together with interest, was something over \$4,000. That represented by the exchange was made by "Uncle" Howard in California, after he had purchased himself from his old master.

Howard Barnes was owned in antebellum days by Thomas Jefferson Boggs, brother to Lilburn W. Boggs, Governor of Missouri, whom the Mormons tried to assassinate for active opposition to the practices of polygamy in Missouri. In 1880 Thomas Jefferson Boggs, along with David Workman and other pioneers of Howard County, went by wagon to California. On account of hatred of the Mormons to Governor Boggs, the train was obliged to diverge from the Sait Lake City route and take Kit Carson's southern route, because the Mormons had ascertained that Governor Boggs's brother was in the party.

\$6.000 necessary to buy his family. A white man, for whom "Uncle" Howard worked in San Francisco, had agreed to lend him this amount and wait for payment. When he errived in Boonville, happy that his wife and children would soon be free, he was told by his wife's master that he had decided not to sell the three; that he had raised them and they suited him, and he didn't need the \$4,000 for which he could sell them. At that time he was wealthy and properous. Later, reverses overtook him. This, coupled with the fact that a favorite daughter, on her deathbed, had requested that "Uncle" Howard be given the privilege of buying his wife and children, enabled him to gratify his greatest wish. Shortly after the death of the young lady, Howard Barnes joyfully took away with him his family, having by his untiring energy and devotion given freedom to those dearest to him. "Uncle" Howard is probably the only man in the country who ever gave a deed of trust on his family, but this is literally true of him. The balance due on his wife and two children was \$1,704. To secure this he gave a deed of trust on them, the three representing so much property to their mater. On this amount he paid 10 per cent interest. Three hundred dollars of this debt he liquidated after the war was over, although the proclamation emancipating the negroes had been issued years before.

party would have figured in the mi

Will the St. Louis negroes remain with the Democratio party? This question was the Democratic party? This question was put to a negro Democrate, who, as a political matriculated under General William Mahone and graduated under Chauncey Filley. The answer was:

"I believe so. The black man's nature political place is in the Democratic paras the two great parties have aligned their selves on industrial issues. As an arise crat the negro has not a leg to stand of Equal rights to all; special privileges none' means his salvation. Whether, or not the negroes remain in the Democratic parties.